The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Thursday July 14. to Saturday July 16. 1709.

Vienna, July 6. N. S.

LAST Week there happened in the Neighbourhood of this City a violent Tempeſt, accompanied with Thunder, Lightning, and Hail-ſhowers, and ſucceeded by extraordinary Rains which laſted three days together; the Vines were deſtroyed, and all the Fruits of the Earth on each ſide the Danube were much damaged; but particularly Cloſternewburg, a Village three Leagues from this Place, felt the Effects of this Storm. Laſt Tueſday ſeveral Horſes were embarked on the Danube, to remount the Regiment of the Count de Tierheim in Hungary; at the ſame time ſome Officers belonging to the Regiment of Salm ſet out from hence, with Mony for the Payment of the Soldiers of their reſpective Companies. Letters from Hungary bring us the following Journal of the Army under the Command of Count Heiſter. That General having received Advice, that Count Eſterhaſi was aſſembling his Troops, with a deſign to make an Irruption into Auſtria or Stiria, immediately upon his Arrival at the City of Raab, he ordered all the Imperial Troops on that ſide the Danube to draw together within half a League of that Place; after which, being joined by Count Veterani, with the Lubomirskyn Regiment of Horſe, he encampt there. On the 18th Count Heiſter marched with a ſelect Body of his Troops towards Hujus; but the Malecontents had caſt up ſome Retrenchments on the other ſide of the River Raab, in order to hinder his Paſſage. As ſoon as the Imperialiſts approached the River, the Enemy made a great Fire on them with their ſmall Arms; but the Imperialiſts having planted ſome few pieces of Cannon againſt them, they abandoned that Poſt with great Precipitation. General Heiſter immediately paſſed the River, and having poſſeſſed himſelf of the Enemy's Works, ordered a Bridge to be built near that Place. On the twentieth the Lieutenant-Colonel of Schonborn's Regiment was detached with a Party of four hundred Horſe, and alſo a Serjeant-Major with a hundred and fifty Foot, who had Orders to march towards Schakwar, with ſome Carriages laden with Proviſions and Palliſadoes, where they were to build a Fort to ſecure themſelves from the Excurſions of the Malecontents, as well as the Plain of Heidboden, and the Neighbourhood of Raab and Totis. Afterwards the Imperial Army decamped and marched to Pellet, where they built a Bridge to facilitate their Marches out of the Territories of Raab; and Monſieur Schilling, Colonel of the Regiment of Bareit, was detached with five hundred Horſe, with Inſtructions to march towards Edenbourg, as well to reinforce the Count de Croy, who is poſted in that Quarter, as to convoy the Proviſions which were there in readineſs to be tranſported to the Camp. On the twenty firſt the Army made a halt, that the Troops, who were fatigued by the exceſſive Heats and difficult Marches, might receive ſome Refreſhment. In the Evening the Colonel who was ſent to Schakwar returned to the Camp, having lodged all the Foot and one hundred Horſe in thoſe Parts. He brought with him three Priſoners, from whom they had Intelligence, that General Eſterhaſi was poſted on that ſide of the River Raab, with the Body of his Army. On the twenty ſecond General Heiſter marched at break of Day at the Head of one thouſand Horſe, to join the Count de Croy, who was advancing towards him with a Convoy of five hundred Waggons laden with Proviſions. The Count de Croy met him in the Evening, but it being impoſſible that the Waggons ſhould arrive at the Camp that Night, General Heiſter returned with his Detachment to the Army, while the Count de Croy halted that Night at Ivanſa. On the 23d both theſe Generals join'd near Weidterrus, and having received Advice on the 24th, that the Malecontents had formed a deſign to ſurprize Saint Gottard, they reſolved to march towards that Place, and immediately ordered their Cavalry to advance that ways but not being able to Engage the Enemy, becauſe of a Moraſs which hindered their Motions, General Heiſter was obliged to Encamp that Night at Korocſi. Other Letters from Hungary confirm the Account we had, that General Heiſter having made himſelf Maſter of Veſprin, advanced towards the Territories of Raab, where he engaged three Regiments of the Enemy, viz. thoſe of Ballock, Kis Gabor and Wolfart, and, after a great Slaughter, entirely routed them. Soon after this Action he publiſhed a Proclamation, declaring, that they who would accept of the Terms of Pardon granted by his Imperial Majeſty ſhould be received into his Protection, but that they who continued Obſtinate muſt expect to be treated with the utmoſt Rigour and Severity. The laſt Advices we have received from the Body of Troops commanded by the Baron de Nehm, are dated the 25th of the laſt Month. Theſe Letters ſay, that General was encamped near Newhoff, in the Iſland of Muraſekes, on the River Mura. His Detachment conſiſted of eight Companies of Croatian Huſſars, ſix Companies of Seculian Huſſars, four Companies of Croatian Heidukes, nine Companies of the Regiment of Heiſter, four hundred Men of the Regiment of Nehm, twelve Companies of Heidukes from the Neighbourhood of the Danube and the Save, ten Independent Companies of Huſſars, with a great Train of Artillery. Thoſe Troops will ſhortly be joined by Brenier's Regiment of Dragoons, the Huſſars of Nadaſti, and a Battalion of the Regiment of Tierheim; after which they deſign to paſs the Mura, in order to attack a Body of the Enemy which is encamped on the other ſide of that River, which amounts, according to their Advices, to ſeven thouſand Men.

Frankfort, July 14. N. S. The Count de Metternich is gone from hence to the Hague. Letters from the Imperial Camp adviſe, that his Electoral-Highneſs of Hanover was ſuddenly expected at the Head of the Army; and that in the mean time General Thungen had fixed his Head-Quarters at Muhlberg. Theſe Letters add, that the Marſhal de Harcourt had reinforced thoſe Troops which guarded the Lines at Lauterburg, but had made no Motions in order to re-paſs the Rhine. They write from Breſlaw, that the Baron of Stralenheim, Plenipotentiary from the King of Sweden, was returned to that Place, and had entered a Proteſtation againſt the late Edict of the Emperor, which forbids his Subjects to embrace the Reformed Religion. That Miniſter alledges, that this Edict is inconſiſtent with the Articles agreed on at the Treaty of Alt-Ranſtadt. Advices from Vienna ſay, that his Imperial Majeſty had granted the Malecontents in Hungary ſome time longer for their Acceptance of the Act of Pardon, which he hath offered them. Letters from Switzerland import, that the general Diet of the Cantons was reaſſembled at Baden on the ninth Inſtant, at which time the Ambaſſador from the French King made his Publick Entry into that Place. Some Letters from Italy adviſe, that the Pope has at laſt acknowledged King Charles III. as King of Spain.

Briſtol, July 13. Her Majeſty's Ships the Hampſhire and Haſtings are ſtill in Kingroad, with ſeveral Outward bound Merchant-men under their Convoy.

Yarmouth, July 13. Her Majeſty's Ship the Glaſgow ſailed out of our Road on the eleventh to the Southward. Several light Colliers ſailed this Day to the Northward without Convoy.

Deal,